

# 1

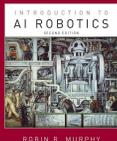
## What are Intelligent Robots?

### **What is a robot?**

**WHERE DO ROBOTS WORK?**

*Why do we have (or want) robots?*

How are they intelligent?

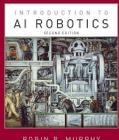


# 1

## Organization of this Lecture

- Objectives
- Definition of Robot
  - Historical evolution (linguistic)
  - Components (tangible)
- Why
  - 4 reasons: replace, project, assist, amuse
- Where
  - Land, sea, air
- How
  - What is natural intelligence (linguistic)
  - How AI is studied (tangible)
- Summary

Objectives  
Definition  
-History  
-Components  
Why  
-Replace  
-Project  
-Assist  
-Amuse  
Where  
-Ground  
-Aerial  
-Marine  
How  
- Intelligence  
- AI areas  
Summary

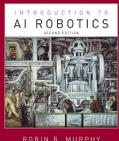


# 1

## Specific Learning Objectives

Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
How  
Summary

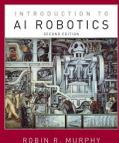
- Define Intelligent Robot
- List the five components common to all intelligent robots
- Give four different motivations for intelligent robots
- List the three modalities of autonomous (unmanned) vehicles
- List the seven areas of Artificial Intelligence and describe how they contribute to an intelligent robot



# 1

Objectives  
Definition  
-History  
-Components  
Why  
Where  
How  
Summary

## WHAT ARE ROBOTS?



© 2019 Robin Murphy Introduction to AI Robotics 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (MIT Press 2019)



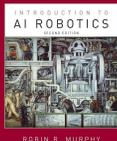
# 1

## What are Robots?

- **Physically situated agent**
  - In artificial intelligence, an agent is an entity, a “something,” that can sense its surroundings and take actions that change the environment.



Objectives  
Definition  
-History  
-Components  
Why  
Where  
How  
Summary



# 1

## What are AI Robots?

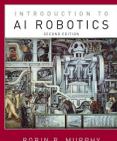
Objectives  
Definition  
-History  
-Components  
Why  
Where  
How  
Summary

- Physically situated *intelligent agent*

***Intelligent agent***  
is a system that perceives its environment and takes actions which maximize its chances of success. (Russell & Norvig 2003)



[Asimo.honda.com/gallery](http://Asimo.honda.com/gallery)

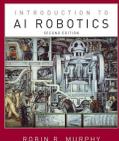


# 1

## All Have 5 Common Components

Objectives  
Definition  
-History  
-Components  
Why  
Where  
How  
Summary

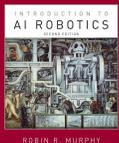
- **Effectors: *legs, arms, neck, wrists***
  - Effectors enable a robot to act on the environment
  - Effectors enable navigational mobility or manipulation
- **Perception: *eyes, ears, nose, smell, touch***
  - *Sensors and sensing*
- **Control: *central nervous system***
  - Inner loop and outer loop; layers of the brain
  - Allow an intelligent robot to maximize its chances of success
- **Communications: *voice, gestures, hearing***
  - **How** does it communicate (I/O, wireless, expressions)
  - **What** does it say?
- **Power: *food and digestive system***



# 1

Objectives  
Definition  
**Why**  
-Replace  
-Project  
-Assist  
-Amuse  
Where  
How  
Summary

## WHY DO WE HAVE (OR WANT) ROBOTS?



© 2019 Robin Murphy Introduction to AI Robotics 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (MIT Press 2019)



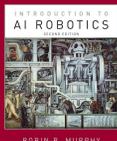
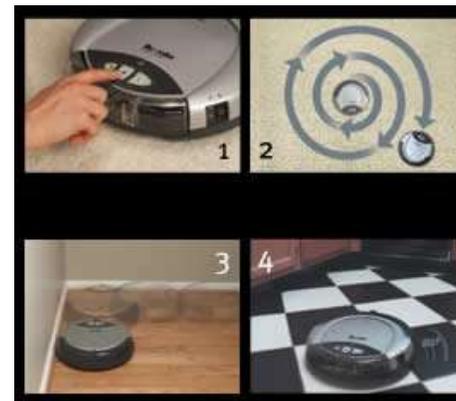
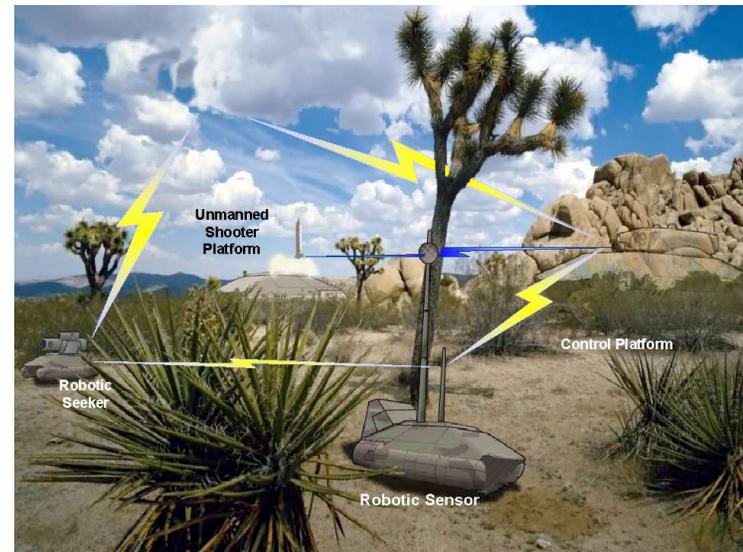
# 1

## Replace Humans

Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
-Replace  
-Project  
-Assist  
-Amuse  
Where  
How  
Summary

- Future Combat Systems
- Factory robots
- Roomba/scooba, other cleaning robots
- EOD, bomb-squad robots
- Sewer and pipe inspection robots
- Nuclear clean up

*Dirty,  
Dangerous,  
Dull (3Ds) Tasks*



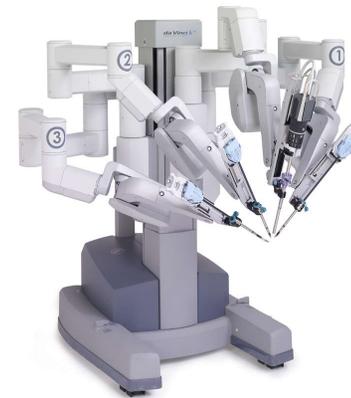
# 1

## Project Humans

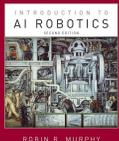


Allowing humans to project themselves into a remote environment in order to provide a remote presence

- Robots for fire rescue, law enforcement, and hazardous materials handling can enter dangerous areas and allow experts to rapidly assess, and mitigate, disasters without risking human exposure
- Military drones allow soldiers to see and shoot around the world
- Robotic surgical system, such as the DaVinci system, allows surgeons to project themselves into the smaller scale of the human body and work with precision



Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
-Replace  
-Project  
-Assist  
-Amuse  
Where  
How  
Summary



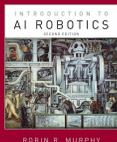
# 1

## *Assist Humans*

- Assistive Robots for
  - Eldercare, nursing
  - Rehabilitation and physical therapy



Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
-Replace  
-Project  
-Assist  
-Amuse  
Where  
How  
Summary



# 1

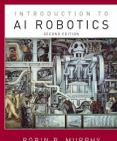
## *Amuse Humans*

- Entertaining robots
- Toys
- Educational toys
- Special effects (being replaced by graphics)



Furby Snowball

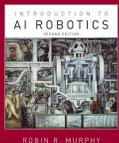
Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
-Replace  
-Project  
-Assist  
-Amuse  
Where  
How  
Summary



# 1

Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
**Where**  
-Ground  
-Aerial  
-Marine  
How  
Summary

## WHERE DO ROBOTS WORK?



© 2019 Robin Murphy Introduction to AI Robotics 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (MIT Press 2019)

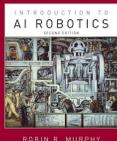


# 1

## 3 Major Modalities

Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
-Ground  
-Aerial  
-Marine  
How  
Summary

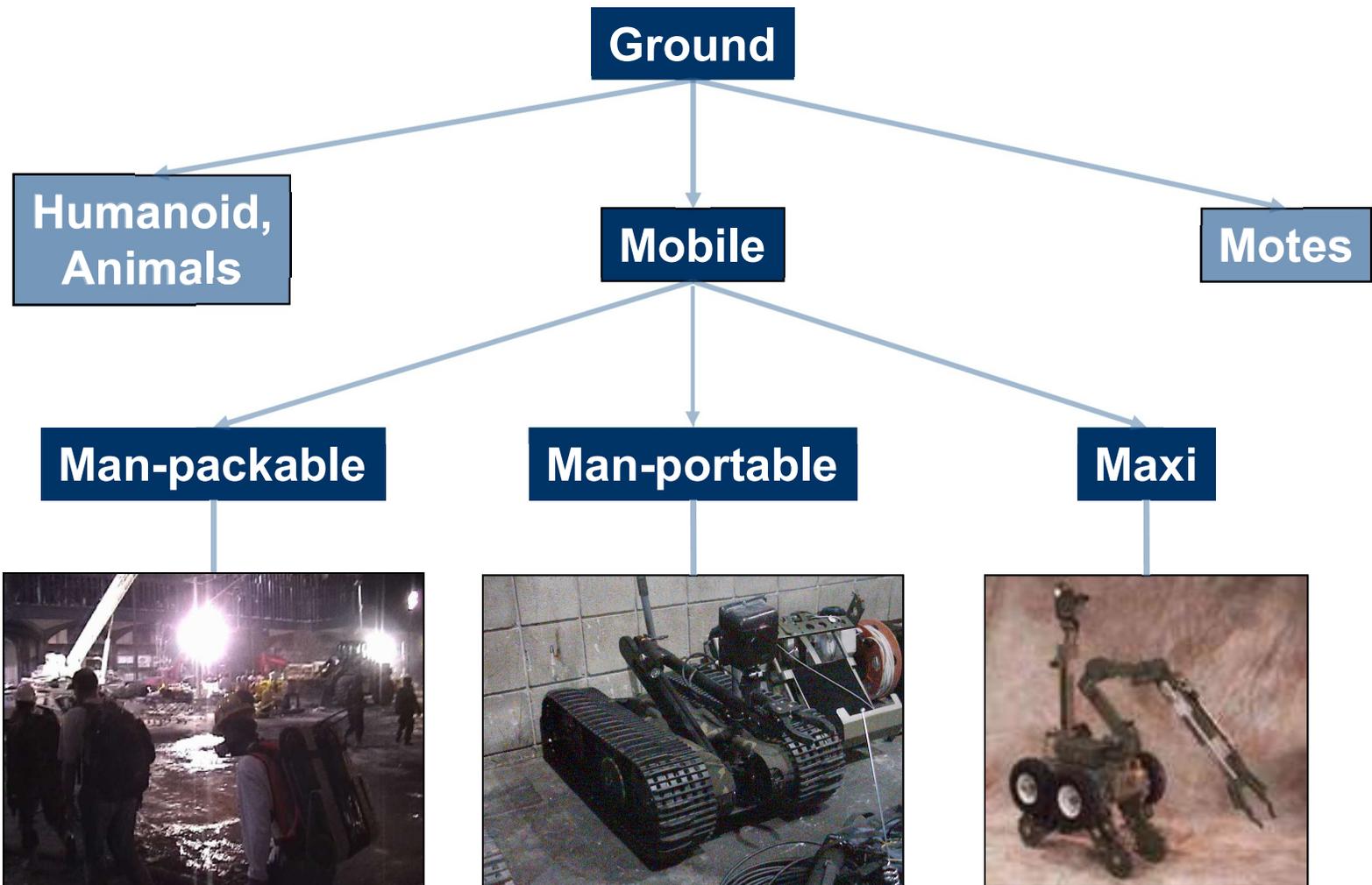
- **Unmanned Ground Vehicles**
  - since 1967
- **Unmanned Aerial Vehicles**
  - drones since Vietnam: Global Hawk, UCAV
- **Unmanned Marine Vehicles**
  - Autonomous Underwater Vehicles
  - ROVs since 1960s
  - Unmanned surface vehicles



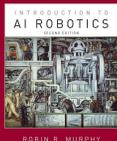


# 1

## Taxonomy of UGV



Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
-Ground  
-Aerial  
-Marine  
How  
Summary

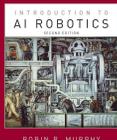


# 1

## Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (or Systems) UAV (or UAS)

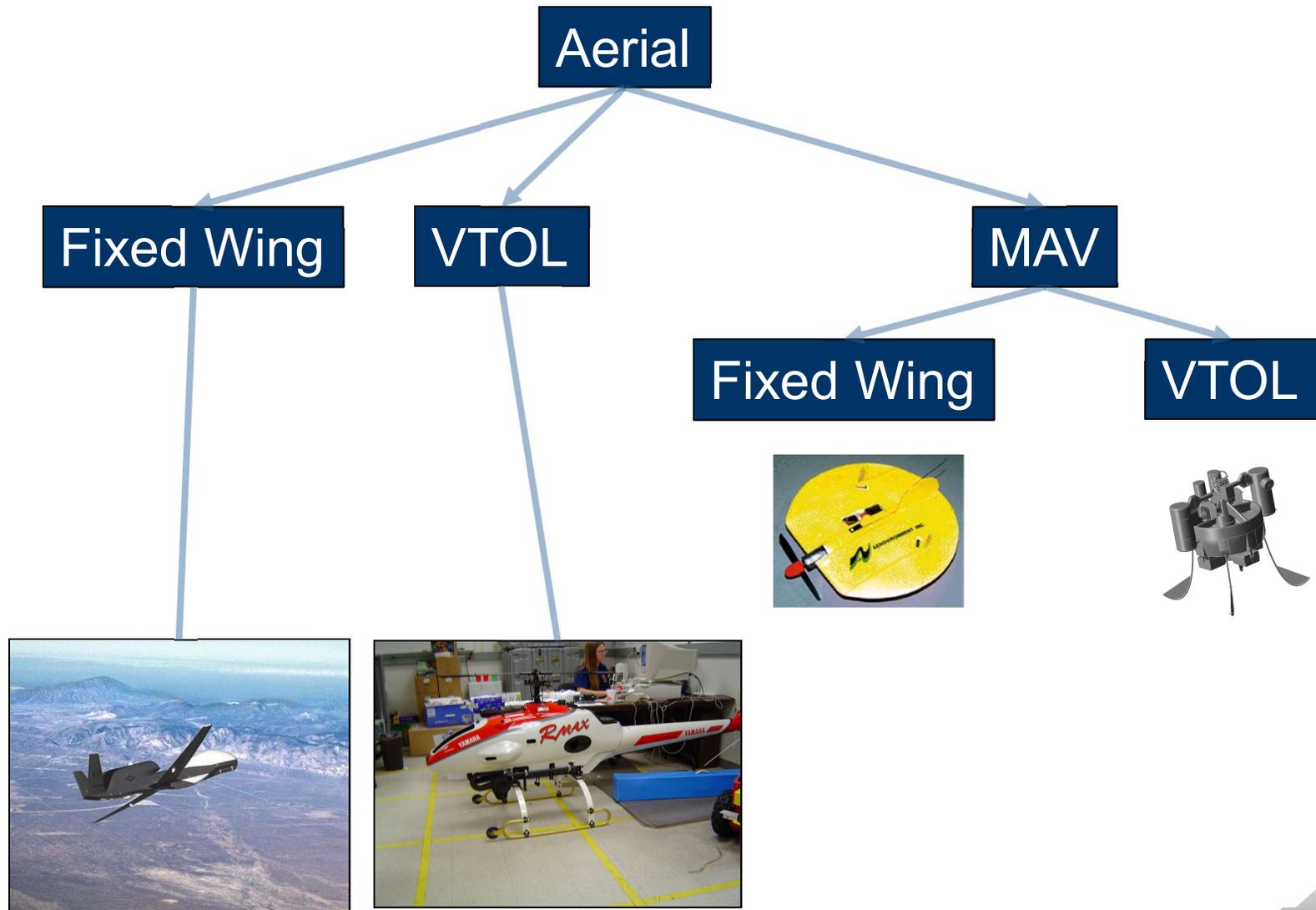
Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
-Ground  
-Aerial  
-Marine  
How  
Summary

- Three categories:
  - Fixed wing aircraft
  - Rotor-craft, or vertical take-off and landing platforms (VTOL)
  - Small or Micro aerial vehicle (MAV), which can be either fixed wing or VTOL
- Famous examples
  - DOD Global Hawk
  - DOD Predator
  - Yamaha RMAX

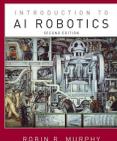


# 1

## Taxonomy of UAS



Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
-Ground  
-Aerial  
-Marine  
How  
Summary



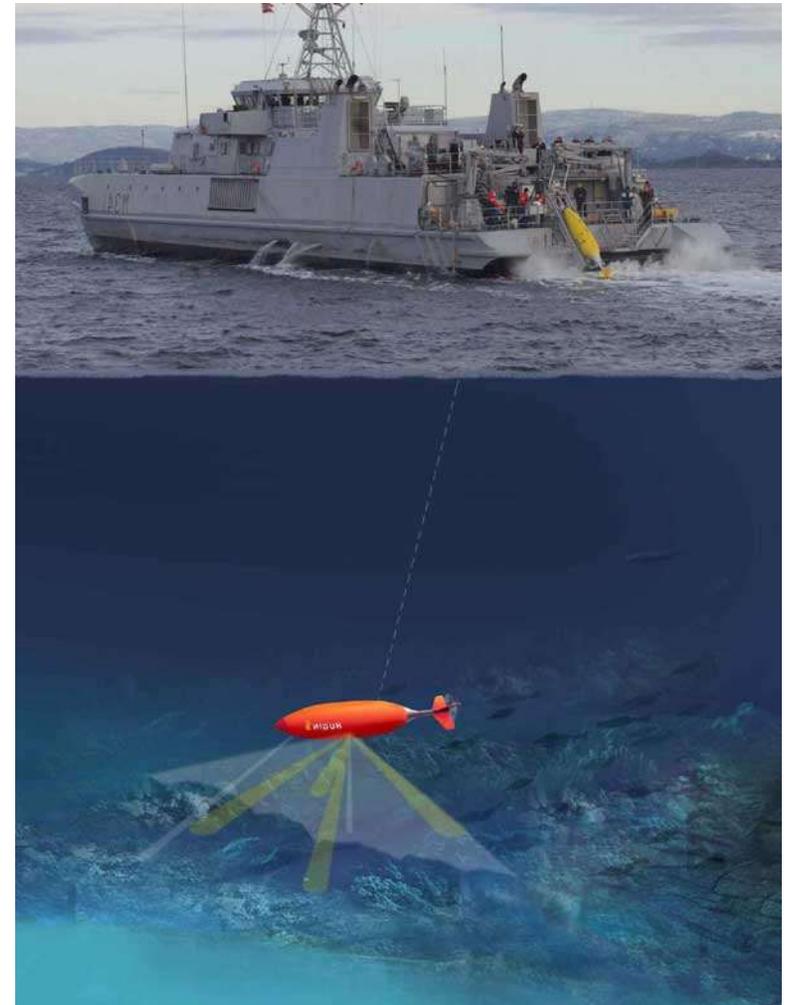
# 1

## Unmanned Underwater Vehicle (UUV)

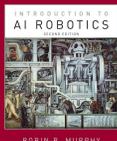
- Categories
  - Remotely operated vehicles (ROVs), which are tethered



- Autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs), which are free swimming



Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
-Ground  
-Aerial  
-Marine  
How  
Summary



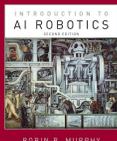
# 1

## Unmanned Surface Vehicle (USV)

- Categories
  - Air-breathing submersible
  - Jet-ski based
  - Rigid Inflatable Boat based

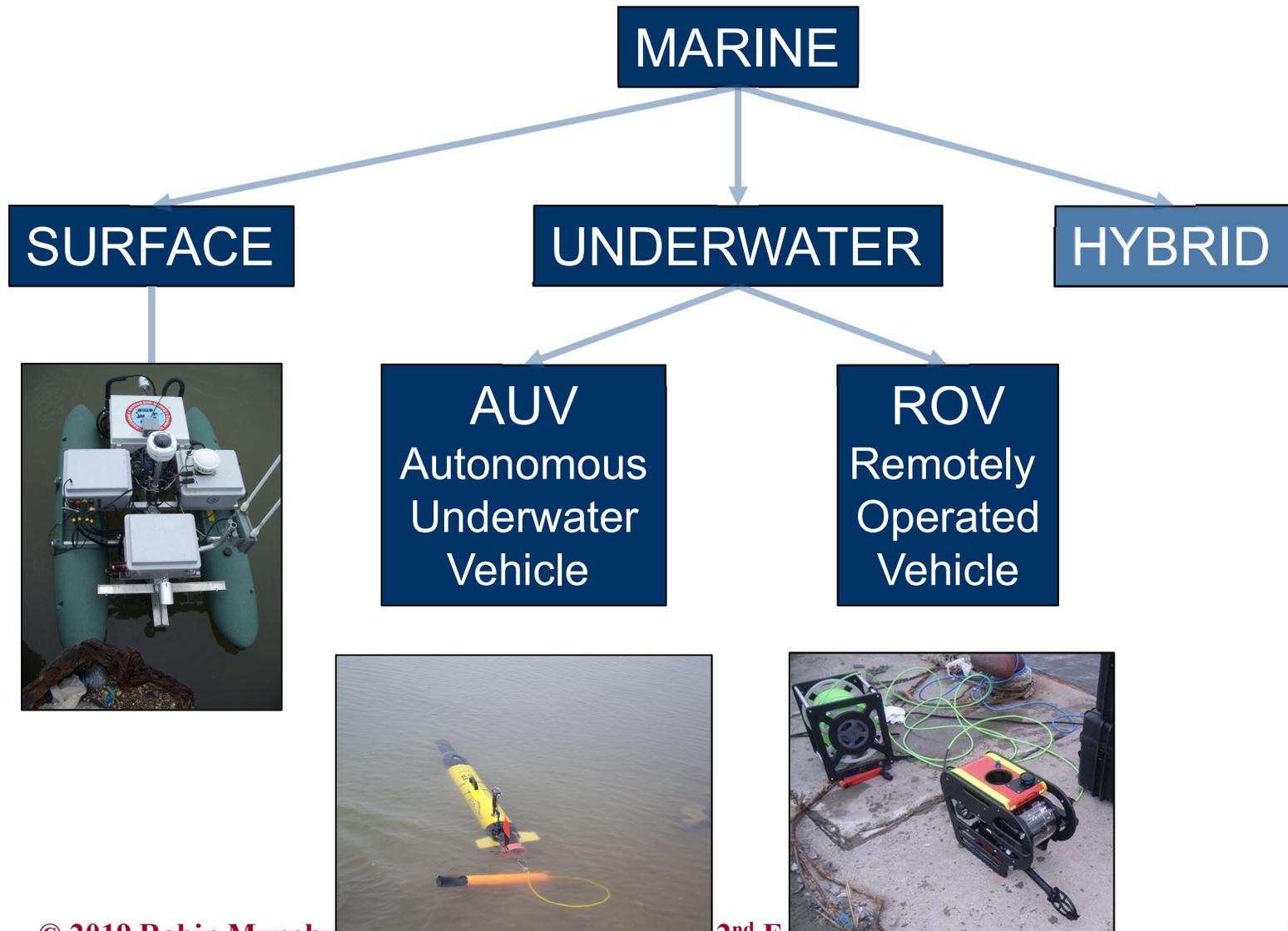


Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
-Ground  
-Aerial  
-Marine  
How  
Summary

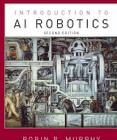


# 1

## Taxonomy of UMV



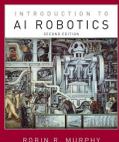
Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
-Ground  
-Aerial  
-Marine  
How  
Summary



# 1

Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
How  
- Intelligence  
- AI areas  
Summary

## HOW ARE THEY INTELLIGENT?



© 2019 Robin Murphy Introduction to AI Robotics 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (MIT Press 2019)

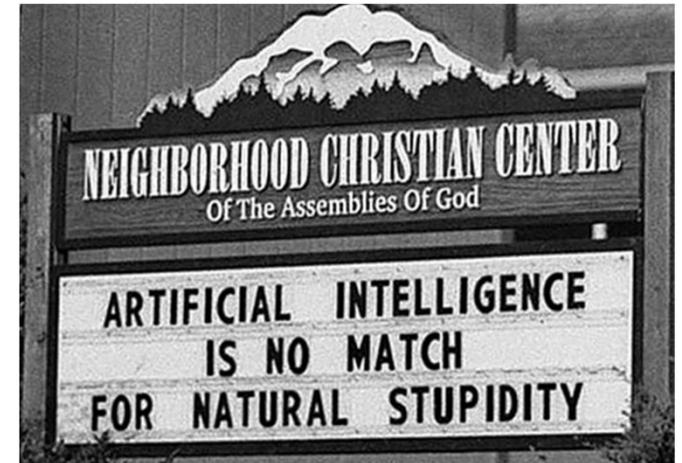


# 1

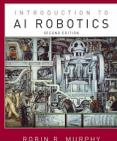
## What is Intelligence?

Intelligence is a general mental capability that involves the ability to reason, plan, solve problems, think abstractly, comprehend ideas and language, and learn.

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence\\_\(trait\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence_(trait))



Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
How  
- Intelligence  
- AI areas  
Summary

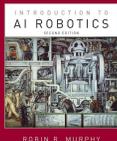


# 1

## What is Artificial Intelligence?

Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
How  
- Intelligence  
- AI areas  
Summary

**The science of  
making machines act intelligently**



© 2019 Robin Murphy Introduction to AI Robotics 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (MIT Press 2019)

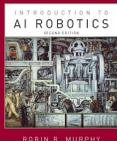


# 1

## 7 Major Areas of AI

Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
How  
- Intelligence  
- AI areas  
Summary

1. Knowledge representation
  - how should the robot represent itself, its task, and the world (if at all)
2. Search
  - *Finding* answers in a knowledge base, finding objects in the world
3. Inference
  - *Generating* an answer when there isn't complete information
4. Planning and problem solving
  - Mission, task, path planning
5. Understanding natural language
6. Learning
7. Vision

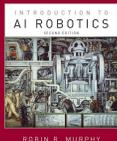


# 1

## 7 Major Areas of AI

Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
How  
- Intelligence  
- AI areas  
Summary

1. Knowledge representation
  - how should the robot represent itself, its task, and the world (if at all)
2. Search
  - *Finding* answers in a knowledge base, finding objects in the world
3. Inference
  - *Generating* an answer when there isn't complete information
4. Planning and problem solving
  - Mission, task, path planning
5. Understanding natural language
6. Learning
7. Vision
8. *Distributed intelligence*

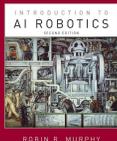


# 1

## Summary

Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
How  
Summary

- In AI, a robot is a physically situated intelligent agent
- Four reasons for robots are:
  - Replace
  - Project
  - Assist
  - Amuse
- The five components of every robot are: *effectors, sensors, power, control, communications*
- The three modalities of robots are: *land, air, and sea*
- The seven major areas of AI are: *knowledge rep, natural language, learning, planning and problem solving, inference, search, vision*



# 1

## For More Information

Objectives  
Definition  
Why  
Where  
How  
Summary

- Robots Alive! (Very old video, 1997)
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2aa6vMpMSho>
  - Please watch the “schedule a meeting” and “clean the room” competitions, and try to describe the role of the AI areas in making the robot intelligent
- Crash Course: Artificial Intelligence - Robotics #11
  - <https://www.pbs.org/video/robotics-11-ouvqgj>
  - Talk about the role of AI in overcoming three key challenges in the field of robotics: localization, planning, and manipulation.
- How to engineer a dog
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6igNZiVtbxU>
  - Talk about how to design legged robots like dogs
- AlphaPilot: Autonomous Drone Racing (RSS 2020 Video Pitch)
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZIHjswKDods>
  - A novel system for autonomous, vision-based drone racing
  - It deployed at the first autonomous drone racing world championship: the 2019 AlphaPilot

© 2019 Robin Murphy Introduction to AI Robotics 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (MIT Press 2019)

